The following is taken from yesterday's evening edition of the New York Journal of Commerce:

The Central America was originally named the Geo The Central America was originally named the George
Law, but for the last few trips has been known as the
Central America. She was built in 1853, by William
H. Weeb, for the U. S. M. Steamship Company, [George
Law, M. O. Roberts, and others,] to run from New York
to Chagres, and since that time has been employed in the
California trade. She was 280 feet on deck, 40 beam,
32 hold, and her engines were two inclined 65-inch cyllaw, it has feet trade of pixton built at the Moran.

We found the barque short of provisions, and the crew inders, with ten feet stroke of piston, built at the Morgan fron Works. Respecting her condition at the time she was lost, Mr. Hoberts says, in a recent note:

"Her construction is of the very best description—she diagonally braced with iron from stem to stern, and is all respects as staunch and safe as any ship affoat. In the month of July last she went upon the balance dock and was thoroughly overhauled. Her engines and boil-ers were at the same time put in perfect order, and the voyage upon which she is now over due is the second

The Central America rates A 1 on the underwriter oks, and was valued at about \$80,000. She is believed to not insured, as the Steamship Company are accustome

be not insured, as the Steamship Company are accustomed to act as their own insurers.

The steamer was provided with six life-boats. Two were Francis's metallic boats, and the remaining four were fitted up with air tanks on the end and sides, and each of the six was capable of holding from 50 to 75 persons. Sile was also equipped with 600 or 700 life-preservers; but had no bulkhead partitions. We have here another terrible lesson respecting the necessity of having all sea-going steamers furnished with air-tight compartments; for it is reasonable to assume that had the Central American been thus provided, the lamentable loss of life now chronicled might have been greatly diminished, if not wholly averted.

w York Board of Underwriters have unanimou ly resolved to invite all persons having claims against them, on account of the "Central America," to present them immediately for settlement. Considering the pre-vailing stringency in the money market, this example of promptitude and despatch is especially worthy of com-mendation. This determination of the board is officially

"We, the undersigned, underwriters on the treasur per steamship 'Central America.' from Aspinwall to thi per steamsing "central America." In a spinwart our proper to give this public notice, that, upon the present atton of the proper 'proofs,' the claims against our respective companies will be promptly paid in conformity with the policies, and when requested by the assured will

'New York, September 18, 1857."

"The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, by J. D. Jones, president.

"The Great Western Insurance Company, by Richard hers, president.
The Sun Mutual Insurance Company, by A. B. Neil-

son, president.
"The Union Mutual Insurance Company, by F. J. La-

throp, president.
"The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, by Leop'd

Brerworth, president.

"The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, by D.

Drake Smith, president.

"The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, by Elwood Walter, president.
"The New York Mutual Insurance Company, by John

H. Lyell, vice president.
"The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, by Alfred

The duplicate bills of lading will be received by the steamer due on the 25th instant, so that, in case of loss, the only inconvenience by those to whom remittances were made by this conveyance, and insure will be the delay of a few days in the res e. and insured in New York

Probably two-thirds of the loss will fall on the foreign insurance companies, and the reclamation to be made for them will form a basis upon which to draw bills of ex-change and thus stand as an equivalent for the shipment cie to the same amount. Our own insurance com

The New York Tribune says:

The effect of this loss has been much less than could have been anticipated, and probably less than it would have been had it come at a time when the street was widely expanded. The stock market exhibited no marked perturbation, and the public mind is comparatively quiet. We hear more sympathy expressed to-day for the relatives of the lost than for those who have lost the treasure.

of the lost than for those who have lost the treasure.

Of the gold by the Central America it is estimated that about a million is insured in London and five hundred thousand here. The gold coming to Duncan, Sherman, & Co., Robb, Hallett, & Co., Hoag & Co., Wells, Fargo, & Co., and Howland & Aspinwall, whatever it may be, is insured abroad. Messrs. Drexel's shipment, which is the only other large one, is insured here.

The insurance companies have resolved to pay the losses at once, upon proof of loss, without taking advantage of the thirty days' delay allowed them. This will relieve the parties expecting remittances materially. The foreign insurance will be paid at the same time, according to a clause in the policies.

The following particulars in regard to the wreck of the Central America were furnished by Mr. Henry H. Childs, one of the rescued passengers who was brought to Savannah. This statement was transmitted by telegraph from Savannah, and was received at too late an hour for its publication in this morning's issue of the Union:

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY H. CHILDS, ONE OF THE RESCUED

weather and a calm sea from the time of leaving Aspin-wall. In the afternoon of the day of sailing from Ha-vana a fresh breeze sprung up, and on Wednesday morn-ing, the 9th, it commenced blowing very strong. The ing, the 9th, it commenced blowing very strong, ing, the 9th, it commenced blowing very strong, gale continued all day, and at night it was still increasing gale continued all day, and at night it was still increasing the strong in torrents. On Thursday the wind blew start in the strong in torrents. gale continued all day, and at night it was still increasing and raining in torrents. On Thursday the wind blew a complete hurricane and the sea ran very high. Through Friday the storm raged with unabating fury,

Through Friday the storm raged with unabating fury, and at 11 o'clock, a. m., it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung aleak and was making water fast. A line was formed and all the men went to work bailing from her engine-room, the fires having been already extinguished by the water. After some hard work we gained on the water so much as to be having been already extinguished by the water. After some hard work we gained on the water so much as to be able to get up steam again, but held it so but for a few minutes, when the water again rose on us, and the engines stopped then forever! Bailing was still continued in all parts of the ship, and kept up until she finally went

During Friday night the water gained gradually, but all being still in good spirits we worked to the best of our ability, feeling that when morning came we might possi-bly speak some vessel and thus be saved.

but increased fury! Still we worked on. About 2 o'clock, p. m., the storm lulled a little, and the clouds broke away, when life was renewed and all again worked like

giants.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., we spread on sail and fired guns, our flag being placed at half mast! To our joy we were seen, and soon the brig Marine, of Boston, hove down upon us. We then considered our safety certain. She name near, and we soon spoke her and told her our condition. She laid by about a mile distant, and we, with the aid of only three boats, all that had been saved from the fury of the storm, placed all the women and children in safety on board the brig.

As evening was fast approaching we discovered another sail, which responded to our signals and came near us. Captain Herndon told them our condition, and asked that they would lay by and send a boat, as we had none left. She promised to do so, but it was the last we saw of her, except at a distance, which grew greater and greater every moment.

moment.

At 7 o'clock we saw no probability of keeping affoat much longer, although we felt that if we could do so untill morning all would be saved. In a short time a heavy see for the first time broke over her upper deck, and all hope faded fast away from desponding hearts! Life-preservers were supplied to all, and, as we sent up two rockets to attract the attention of any sail that might still be near us, a tremendous sea swept over us, and in a moment more the steamer went down!

I think some 400 or 450 souls were at that moment launched upon the ocean at the mercy of the ways. The

I think some 400 or 450 sonls were at that moment launched upon the ocean at the mercy of the waves. The storm by this time had entirely subsided, and we all kept near together, and went as the waves took us. There was nothing or very little said, except that each one cheered his fellow-comrade on, and courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and think for that space of time none had drowned, but those who could not swim became exhausted, and one by one gradually passed to the state of the said.

ope that boats would be sent to us from the two vessels we had spoken soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence; and what better trust could you or I sak for? I saw my poor comrades fast sinking around me; and at I o'clock on that night I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some 200 miles from land! I, however,

THE GREAT WRECK.—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS
OF THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—
STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.
Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, I judged about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage I struck out for the vessel, and reached it when nearly exhaust ed; but I was drawn on board by ropes as soon as por-ceived. The vessel proved to be a Norwegian barque from Balize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England.

we found the barque short of provisions, and the crew living on grue!. We had some ten and coffee to refres ourselves with, and at moon on Saturday spoke the American burque Saxony, bound for Savannah, who supplie us with provisions, and took five of us on board. Ou names are: B. H. Bidley, of Maine; Jabes Hines, of Sar Francisco; Samuel W. Look, of Maine; Adolph Fred-erick, of San Francisco; and Henry H. Childs, of New

The Norwegian barque set sail for Charleston [Norfolk, The Norweglan barque set sail for Charleston [Norfolk, we presume] with the balance of the forty-nine passergers. Their names, unfortunately, I cannot give. The few recollected are: Captain Badger, of Baltimore: Mr. Frasier, the second officer; R. F. Brown, of Sarnento; Billy Birch, of San Francisco minstrels: A. J. Easton, of San Francisco; — Fletcher, of Augusta, Maine. There is a lad saved some seven years of age whose mother was with the other ladies placed on board the brig.

the brig.

P. S.—There were three passengers that got into the boats that saved the women and children who are known to me. Their names are: William Priest, of Long Island; Thomas Payne Sanford, of Connecticut, and

The subjoined telegraphic despatch was received this

orenoon :

Baltimons, Sept. 19.—The agent of the Associated Press yesterday proceeded down the Chesapeake bay, and boarded the Norfolk boat containing some of the passen-gers of the ill-fated steamer, from whom he gleaned the wing interesting particulars:

NAMES OF THE PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

Wm. Lee, of Canada; Benj. Colt, Hancock. Illinois; Hanson Herne and John Herne, Missouri; Richard Walton, Quincy, Illinois; James E. Birch, Fall River, Massachusetts, United States California mail contractor; Gabriel Brush, baggage master, New York; Charles Taylor, North Carolina; Samuel Shreeve, San Francisco; Dr. Byanni, Dr. Gibbs, Mr. Marin, and Mr. Parker, California Byann, Dr. Gibos, Mr. Marin, and Mr. Farker, Camoria; Booker, Boston; Purser Dobbin, brother of Sceretary, Dobbin, North Carolina; Mr. White, Sacramento; Purser Hull, of the steamer New York; Mr. Hull, brother of the above; Mr. Serona, California; C. Van Renssellaer, 1st officer of the steamer; Capt. W. L. Herndon, United States navy, commander of the steamer; and the surgeon of the ship, whose name is not given. of the ship, whose name is not given.

The Norwegian barque is the barque Ellen, (not the Eloise, as reported yesterday,) Capt. A. Johnson, from Ba-

ize. Honduras. MR. MANLEY'S NARRATIVE. Mr. Oliver P. Manlue gives the following narrative The storm commenced shortly after we left Havana

and continued with great violence, increasing until Fri-day. On Friday afternoon all hands were called up to bail the vessel, which continued to ship water. All went to work with buckets, barrels, &c., bailing, which cottinued all Friday night, and until Saturday about p. m., when the barque Marine hove in sight. All the ladies and children were put on her about 6, p. m., and the chief engineer left with them. In launching the boats, two out of the five were stove

and the other three were despatched with the women and children about sunset. The Marine was laying to about a mile off, and by the time the boats reached her it be-came evident that the ship must go down before they got back. Many seized upon pieces of spars, chairs, and life-preservers, while others rushed below to secure their treasure. The confusion at this time became very great, treasure. The confusion at this time became very great, but all acted with coolness, all endeavoring to make a last effort for their own safety. The vessel gave three lurches, some passengers jumping off at each lurch. Those who went with the first and second lurch had swum that the remained on deck off some distance, but the great mass remained on decluntil she went down, which was about a minute or two

I had provided myself with a life-preserver and a piece I had provided myself with a lite-preserver and a piece of spar, determined to go down with the vessel and the great mass of the passengers, all of whom stood about, bracing themselves and securing the most available articles to busy them up. She finally went down, stern foremost. I was standing near the smoke-stack at the time, and we were all dragged under water with the sinking ship. The general supposition is, that we were drawn under at least twenty feet; when we rose to the surface e were nearly stifled. The rapidity with which I wa drawn down tore the spar from my hands and the life preserver from my body; and when I reached the surpreserver from my body; and when I reached the surface, my clothing was almost stripped off me. I how
ever met a friend who had two life-preservers, and he
gave me one, and we also seized on pieces of the wreck,
which helped to sustain us.

On reaching the surface there were at least 400 passengers struggling about, most of them having lost their

gers strugging about, most of them having lost their life-preservers; others were seizing on pieces of the wreck which came up with us. The captain had cut away the upper works of the vessel, so that when the hull sunk they would float off; but they were dragged down and came up in fragments, and doubtless many were killed, stunned, and drowned by being struck with pieces of the wreck, whilst to others they were the ultimate means of

Occasional flashes of lightning showed to each other a sea of struggling forms. All strove to encourage their friends with hopes which were scarce felt by themselves. At first we were all together in a mass, but soon the waves separated us, and at each successive flash of light-ning we discovered that we were being scattered over a wide area, and soon we found ourselves apparently alone on the boundless ocean.

The rest of the account does not differ from that already received from Savannah. He concludes by saying that—
"By about ten o'clock I was picked up by the
Ellen, and had the satisfaction of finding several others

The Empire City sailed from Norfolk yesterday at 11 o'clock, with ninety of the rescued passengers.
Several other statements have been furnished, but it is
believed that the above contain all the most interesting

particulars

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE LOST STRAMSHIP CEN TRAL AMERICA

Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon, commander; Charles M. Van Rensselaer, 1st officer; James M. Frazer, 2d officer; Chas. A. Myers, 3d officer; E. W. Hull, purser; W. H. Hull, ship storekeeper, brother of the purser; John Black, boatswain; Finley Frazer, seaman; Robert Long, seaman; David Raymond, seaman; Francis Waters, seaman; Jas. Clark, seaman; James Traves, seaman; John Davison, seaman; Frederick Brower, seaman; Richard Reed, seaman; Samuel Lawrence, seaman; Edward Brown, seaman; Thomas Parker, seaman; Edward Brown, seaman; Thomas Parker, seaman; Wm. Jackson, seaman; Jas. McLane, seaman; Timothy McEvaen, boy; Charles H. Boyd, boy; George E. Aashby, chief engineer; John Tice, first assistant engineer; Henry Keeler, second assistant engineer; George Buddington, third assistant engineer; William Jones, fourth assistant engineer; Joseph Clark, fourth assistant engineer; Morgan Badgeley, fireman; Martin Hyde, fireman; Alexander Grant, fireman; Bernard Concklin, fireman; John Smith, fireman; John Smith, fireman; Bernard Concklin, firema Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon, commander ; Charles M. Var Bartley McCarty, coal passer; John Gillespe, coal passer; Richard Bell, coal passer; Christopher Callam, coal passer; Patrick Evans, ashman; John Keirnelty, ashman; John Banks, ashman; James Brannan, ashman; William Wig-glesworth, store-keeper; N. L. C. McBride, steward; James Breslier, head waiter; Eli Clem Eris, (Clemens,) waiter; Bartlett Gaynor, waiter; Cyprian Nelson, waiter; er; Samuel Nelson, waiter; John Hogan, waiter; John S. Free-tier, Michael Duran, waiter; Patrick Carrell. Brown, waiter; William Perkins, waiter; John S. Freeman, waiter; Michael Dwyer, waiter; Patrick Carroll, waiter; Archbald McBeath, waiter; Wm. Stevens, waiter; Philip Poker, silverman; William Myers, tinman; William Hare, pantryman; Elias Libbey, pantryman; John Young, pantryman; James Yanexy, steerage steward; Henry Hilcombe, steerage waiter; James Henry, steerage waiter; George Wilson, steerage waiter; Peter Kelley, steerage waiter; John Blue, steerage waiter; Richard Painter, steerage waiter; William Sarvant, porter; Chas. Pennington, porter; William Garretson, capter; Chas. Pennington, porter; William Garretson, cap-Richard Painter, steerage waiter; William Sarvans, por-ter; Chas. Pennington, porter; William Garretson, cap-tain's man; Lucy Dawson, stewardess; Richard Gilbert, officers' mess boy; Wm. Flynn, firemen's mess boy; Aaron Holcomb, saloon cook; John Prattis, second-saloon cook; John Haney, third-saloon cook; Henry Hendler-bergh, ship's cook; Isaac Prattis, second ship's cook; James West, third ship's cook; Charles Cornell, scullion;

John Patterson, butcher; John White, pastrycook; Wm.

McLelland, baker; James T. Tennison, M. D., surgeon; either person or property.

Jacob D. Gillead, barber; Isaac Nash, water-closet; LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—THE ASSASSINATION OF MIL. SILLIVAN. worked their passage, and probably left at Aspinwall-

The officers of the steamer are spoken of as the choicest men in the employment of the company, being distin-guished for ability and trustworthiness.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

The loss of the mails by the Central America is in part supplied by the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer Philadelphia, which connected at Havana with the Aspin-wall steamer. By this arrival the editors of the New Orleans papers are in receipt of files of San Francisco papers to the 20th ultimo, and private advices from Panama of as late a date as the 5th instant. We take the following from the Picayune :

SUMMARY OF THE PORTNIGHT'S NEWS

The Alta California furnishes a summary of the news from the Golden State, from which we take the following, being all that is of interest or importance:

The settlers' convention adjourned on the 5th instant, after nominating Edward Stanly for governor: Nathaniel Bennett, for supreme court judge: A. A. Sargeant, for attorney general; and P. M. Randall, for surveyor general. The democratic nominees for lieutenant governor, comptroller, treasurer, and State printer were endorsed by the convention.

convention.

The tickets of the four political parties—viz: democratic, American, republican, and settlers—are now all complete, and the various gubernatorial nominees are "stumping" it throughout the State.

The Pitt River Indians in the eastern portion of Siskiyou

County having committed many depredations of late, Lieut. Crook of the United States infantry, with a force of twenty-five men, had chastised them so severely that no further hostilities are apprehended. At least twenty-five men were killed, and as many more wounded, in the last engagement in Big Valley.

The other Indian tribes in the northern part of the State was reasonable disposed and most of them are being

State are peaceably disposed, and most of them are being removed to the reservations.

The van of the overland immigration has at hat crossed the Sierra Nevada, and for the last week trains have been the Sierra Nevada, and for the last week trains have been pouring into this State through the various mountain passes. The great mass of immigrants, however, thus far, have come via Genoa, in Carson Valley, and Placerville, and over the road now being rapidly improved between these places. All accounts agree as to the great numbers on the way—more than in any season since '52. There is also much stock en roade, and considerable quantities have been driven into Carson Valley in good condition.

tion.

The immigrants bring startling accounts of the depredations of the Indians beyond the sink of the Humboldt, and in the Goose Creek mountains. Many lives are reported to have been lost, but most of these stories are doubtless exaggerated, as little evidence of an authentic character has yet been divulged. That the Indians have, however, killed and driven off an unusual amount of stock is undeamlable, as nearly all of the trains arriving have suffered from their demodations.

have suffered from their depredations.

Owing to the scarcity of water in many portions of the mining region, our interior exchanges are unusually barren of items chronicling the receipt of "big lumps," the ren of items chronicing the receipt of "big lumps, the announcement of "great strikes," or the opening of "rich leads." But in quartz-mining much activity pre-valls, and in El Dorado county auriferous veins are being worked which yield marvellously well, as high in one in-"stance as a dollar to the pound of rock, or two thousand dollars to the ton. This claim is owned by J. R. Beard, formerly supreme court clerk. Extensive fluming opera-tions are in progress on all of the mining streams, but it tions are in progress on all of the mining streams, but is yet too early to learn of the success of these enter

Agriculturists throughout the State are taking a deep interest in the forthcoming State fair, which is to be held at Stockton during the last week of September. The ar-rangements in progress are on a far grander scale than ever before, and there is no doubt that the festival wili

prove in the highest degree successful.

Throughout the interior the heat has been excessive On the 9th instant the mercury, in some portions of the State, ran up to 120° in the shade, and in very few places besides this city did it fall below 100° on that day. Even here it will long be known as "the hot Sunday," although the sea breeze greatly mitigated the heat of the sun in the atter part of the day.

Of murders, affrays, suicides, and other deeds of crime and violence means were are chrysicided, then it has been

and violence, many more are chronicled than it has been our misfortune to record for a long time past. A num ber of culprits have explated the extreme penalty of the law for their offences, and many more have been sent t

the penitentiary from various parts of the State.

Considerable fever prevails along the American river above Sacramento, and many miners are unable to attend to their labors. In Yelo county sore throat is provalent, and in this city influenza has been almost epidemic for a long time past, although few, if any, fatal results have been chronicled. With these exceptions, the general been chronicled. With these exceptions, the general health of the people of this State was never better. The United States branch mint in this city reopened and commenced operations on the 10th inst. The Metropolitan Theatre, on Montgomery street, was

destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, the 15th inst.—
the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by
L. E. Ritter and Henry Hentch. The loss will not fall

LATER FROM WASHINGTON AND OREGON TERRITORIES. By the steamship Philadelphia we have advices from Washington Territory to the 24th of July, and from Ore-gon to the 6th of August.

on to the 6th of August.

From the latter Territory there is no news of interest As we have already announced, the constitutional co-tion was to meet at Salem on the 17th of August. From Washington Territory there is nothing ced, the constitutional conven The report by the last mail that the territorial election resulted in favor of the democrats, who succeeded in electing their candidate, Gov. Stevens, delegate to Congress,

y a large majority, is confirmed. LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. We have, via San Francisco, advices from Honolulu to

The cane crop, it is said, will be abundant. The coffee crop had been attacked by blight, which threatened to reduce the yield one-third.

The Fourth of July was observed as a general holiday in Honolulu.

No other news of interest here.

LAYER PROM CENTRAL AMERICA

Under date of the 5th, the Panama correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes as follows:

the New Orleans Picayune writes as follows:

The great feature of interest in Panama during the last fortnight was the visit of Com. Paulding, of the home squadron, accompanied by a corps of scientific officers, the object of his visit being to explore the route from Aspinwall to Panama, along the line of the railroad, with the view of testing its practicability for a ship canal. The commodore and his party left Aspinwall early on the morning of August 26th, in a special train of cars, and arrived at Panama late in the evening of the same day, having taken it leisurely, in order to make a thorough examination of the country through which they passed. Naxt morning a party, detailed specially for the purpose by Com. Paulding, undertook the survey of the harbor of Panama. Amongst the party was Licut. Garland, United States navy, who accompanied Licut. Strain's expedition States navy, who accompanied Lieut. Strain's expedition

to Darien.

The result of this expedition under Com. Paulding is satisfactory in the highest degree. Every officer con-nected with it, as I am credibly informed, is decidedly of the opinion that an interoceanic ship-canal from Aspin-wall to Panama is entirely practicable, the distance being intervening than between any

other points on the isthmus.

This exploration, having been made by order of our government, may be regarded as no less important than significant, from which great results may be expected. During Commodore Paulding's stay here, he and his officers were complimented with a dinner, given by Col. Totten, chief engineer of the railroad, which was attend-

d by several of our prominent citizens.
On the 27th the party visited the island of Taboga. On the 27th the party visited the island of Taboga, and those nearer the town, upon which the works of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are established, and in the evening sat down to a most elegant repast on board of the steamship Golden Age, prepared by her hospitable commander, Capt. J. T. Watkins. The little steamer Taboga conveyed the party to and from the town and islands, having b. en kindly furnished by Capt. McLane, the company's popular agent at this place.

As the little steamer passed down the bay, the United States sloops-of-war Decatur and John Adams each fired the usual salute to Commodore Paulding; and the same courtesy was extended by H. B. M. ship-of war Alarm, at Taboga.

Taboga.

Commodore Paulding whilst in town was the guest of

Commodore Paulding whilst in town was the guest of Mr. Corwine, United States consul.

In regard to the Panama question, but little is heard of it from Bogota, since it has been transferred to Washington, whither all eyes are turned now, hoping that it will be speedily settled, and some security offered to

Americans on the isthmus.

Robberies are of nightly occurrence, and on the in-

WASHINGTON CITY

The following account is from the Lima Comercio of the

counded man.

Strong parties of cavalry and infantry were despatched

ad leading to Callao to arrest the assass

A reward of three thousand dollars has been offered for

net at the house of Mr. Sullivan, Mr. John Barton, H. B

's Consul in Callao, having been the first, he took

charge of the house, property and archives of the lega-

tion, having a strong guard placed at his command.

The council is alarmed, and all the city regrets a
sassination that cannot but affect society in general.

The situation of Mr. Sullivan is not only seriou

THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT ROUTE.

avune of the 12th instant :

We copy the following from the New Orleans Pic

"The mission of Messrs. Benjamin and La Sere to the

be no doubt of the friendly and satisfactory nature of the former, or of the basis and general character of the latter. The present administration of the neighboring republic, and especially President Comoufort, have shown themselves every way well disposed towards our government and people, particularly in regard to this great necessity of our expanding commerce. Of this we have had repeated occasions to give ample evidence in our extracts from the Mexican journals, and the same has been manifested more authoritatively, if possible, in our official intercourse. The Mexican people, of which the actual government is in all respects a fitting representative, see the necessity of this great highway between the occans—they pant like ourselves for expansion—and they see as

they pant like ourselves for expansion—and they see as clearly that they themselves have neither the talent nor

the means for such an undertaking. It is but the part of worldly wisdom, then, to intrust it to others, whose character was a guarantee of its ultimate success."

BOOK NOTICES.

tronouncing Rending Book of the English Language. Particularly calculated to render the speaking of French easy to the American student. By E. Arnoult. Boston: Hickling, Swan & Brewer. For sale in Washington by Gray & Ballantyne.

Mr. Arnoult, who is an instructor in the French lan-

guage in Harvard University, Cambridge, is admirably

dapted by education and experience to accomplish the

task he has undertaken. In the work before us we have

a new system of comparative French and English pro-

kingdom of French sounds, compared with English

Manual of United States History. From 1492 to 1850. By Samuel Eliot. Boston: Hickling, Swan, & Brewer. For sale in Washington by Gray & Ballantyne.

venient size, and appears to be in every respect admirably

Since the days of Whitfield no dissenting clergyma

ject of the memoir, if memoir it can be called, before us

and so great is the interest felt on this side of the Atlan

be the most popular preacher of the day, that the publishers of this work will find no difficulty in finding purcha-

ers, no matter how large an edition they may have is

Life at the White Sulphur Springs; or, Pictures of a Pleasum Summer. By Mary J. Windle, author of "Legends of the Waldenses," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-

Of the many lady writers of the South whose rare gifts

and intellectual attainments have done so much to elevate

the standard of home literature, not the least conspicu-

native of this city. Her writings show a purity of style

and a vigor and conciseness of expression not often allied, as it is in her case, with much warmth of imagination. She writes much and always writes well, and we feel quite

sure that this, her last offering, will be sought for with

avidity, and read with interest, by her numerous admi-rers North and South. Taylor & Maury, and Blanchard

Mormonian; I's Lenders and Designs. By John Hyde, jun., formerly a Mormon elder and resident of Salt Lake City. New York: W. P. Feteridge & Co. For sale

Mormon revelations, and particularly the revelations of such a man as Elder Hyde, will always be read with avidity The work is familiar to most of our readers through the comments of the northern press.

It is well that it was not .- Journal of Commerce.

& Mohun, of this city, have it for sale.

by Franck Taylor, Washington.

ous is Miss Mary J. Windle, a resident and, we beli

as produced so great a sensation in England as the sub-

adapted for the purposes intended by the author,

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. C. H. Spur

New York: Shelden, Blakeman, & Co. For Washington by Gray & Ballantyne.

ounds, including consonants.

inciation, with synoptical notes illustrating the whole

mation as will lead to the discovery and capture of any of the accomplices.

The members of the diplomatic and consular corps also

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1857. With the most profound regret we amounce the de-plorable and scandalous attack made last night upon the person of S. H. Sullivan, esq., H. B. M.'s charge d'affaires and consul-general.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Jacob Barnes, register of the land office at Duncan, Michigan, in place of Charles H. Taylor, resigned. WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK. Our position, as well as our sympathies and con

ad consul-general.

At 6 o'clock in the evening that gentleman was in a souse, situated in the street of the false door of the principles. ouse, situated in the street of the false door of the prin-ipal theatre, sitting at table, at dinner, in company with fr. Cheeseman and a lady, with the door of the saloon shut, when one of his servants, who was waiting at ta-ble, was accosted in the lane by an apparently respectable man, of middle size, of dark complexion, with dark whisk-ers and hair, who asked to see the consul; he was told it was impossible at that moment; the man, however, insisted; at the repeated refusal of the servant he pre-sented a blunderbuss, which he drew from beneath his the progress of political events, and upon the fortunes and movements of the democratic party. The principles of that party are the principles of the stitution. Its measures and policy are so just and conservative, that the great majority of the peosented a blunderbuss, which he drew from beneath his coat; at the same moment two other men appeared at the end of the lane, whereupon the servant hastily retreated by the door that-led to the dining-room, raising an alarm, and, passing to the saloon, opened the door that led to the court-yard to look for help, but he was stopped by the armed men placed there, and compelled to hide himself in the corner of the saloon. The person who hid entered the dining-room by the door of the lane, passing the dining-room, met Mr. Sullivan face to face, who, rising up, demanded, "What do you want?" The answer was a discharge of the blunderbuss directly in the groin, saying. "Now I am revenged," "ya etoy emand.) Mr. Cheeseman ple have come to see and acknowledge, that in the success of that party, and in the practical application of its doctrines and measures in the administra tion of the government, consist, in a great degree, the safety and welfare of the country. This conviction had at last become so fixed in the public mind that in the presence of dangers that lately menaced us, and threatened to destroy our free system itself "Now I am revenged," (ya etoy engale.) Mr. Cheeseman received Mr. Sullivan in his arms, and placed him on a sofa; whilst the assassin, availing himself of the contesion which the suddenness of the act caused and of the smoke with which the discharge filled the room, fled with we saw patriotic men breaking away from those party affinities and associations with which they had always stood connected, and arraying themselves resolutely in the ranks of the democracy. The his companions.

The servants immediately raised the slarm and called same convictions still continue to operate, and the for help, which was heard by the policeman on duty at the corner of "la calle del Hueve," who caught one of same conservative spirit to influence the patriotic men of the country. They see, that with the demothe men, but, unfortunately, he was set upon by the others, and a pistol snapped at him, of which the cap missed fire; the party then fied in the direction of the road to Callao.

A few moments after the unfortunate occurrence, Don cratic party there is safety, peace, prosperity, and progress-because their principles are known, their policy is fixed, and their measures tried and found Juan Ezeta, chief officer of the Secretary of Foreign Rela-tions, arrived at the house, who, with Kapt. Matute, of the regiment of gendarmes, caused the guard from the good, by that infallible test, experience. But, with the fragments of parties, the factions, the isns, and the the regiment of gendarmes, caused the guard from the theatre, composed of twenty-four men, to be sent for to keep order. Shortly afterwards the intendente of police accompanied Comandantes Cobos, Boquero, and other of-ficials, arrived, and at the same moment also the Minister of Foreign Relations, D. Manuel Zaballos. Dr. McIane, Mr. Sullivan's physician, also came im-mediately, together with other doctors, who extracted three balls, and did everything in their power for the discordant elements in combination against the democracy, there is no stability, no safety, because there is no honesty, and there is no harmony. The same convictions that impelled men a year ago, operate and impel them now. And hence it is, that since the election of Mr. Buchanan in November last, there has been a constant increase and accession of numbers and strength to the democratic party. Every telegraph messages were sent to Callao for the same pur-pose, and no means were left untried to secure the de-sired end. election since-East or West, North or Southdemonstrates this. We have beaten the combinations against us in places where it was thought that The chief clerk, and afterwards, the Minister of Foreign Relations, interrogated Mr. Sullivan, to ascertain whether he knew the assassin, or suspected the cause of the attack; he answered, that he never had a difficulty our opponents' were irresistible; and even where we did not beat them, our strength has been so inwith any one; that he did not think that he had a personal enemy; that he did not know the motive of the unfortunate affair, and recommended the legation to the Minister, confiding to his honor, and assuring him that what he regretted was, to die without having given a proof of the particular friendship which he entertained for him. creased, that our triumph hereafter no longer admits of a doubt.

Our anxieties prompt us to the most vigilant at tention to these things, and as our point of observation embraces the whole political field, we know that we are neither mistaken nor deceived. And whilst our party are thus increasing in numbers and strength in all quarters of the country, there is a spirit of harmony, confidence, and hopefulness influencing it everywhere, that is as auspicious as it is gratifying. When we speak of the harmony of our party, we mean that it is as nearly so, as it can ever be in a country of such vast extent, and in States and communities having such various and differing interests. It is as nearly so, as can be expected amongst the freest people on earth, where the press, and the speech we utter, are as free as our own free thoughts. Shades of opinion, and slight differences "The mission of Messis. Benjamin and La Sere to the city of Mexico, it seems, has been crowned with success. To use the language of our despatch, the Garay and Sico grants have both been annulled, and a new one, the special object of the mission, has been obtained. The particulars of the negotiation, or the exact provisions of the new grant, have not yet reached us. There can, however, be no doubt of the friendly and satisfactory nature of the formers are of the best and general, character of the letter. of judgment, may exist as to men or measures, but not sufficient to disturb the general harmony, or to weaken our efficiency and strength.

The dissatisfaction which has lately prevailed amongst a few of our friends in the South, at some of the movements of Gov. Walker in Kansas, hardly constitutes an exception to what we have said. Their peculiar rights under the constitution, have so long peen the subject of violence and outrage; they have suffered so much from an unceasing hostility to their interests and peace, that their sensitiveness to everything that looks like an infringement on their rights. is scarcely to be wondered at. Yet, since the ques tion has been so fully, and so elaborately discussed by the press, and since the President himself has had occasion to explain his views upor that subject to the country, there seems to be a general acquiescence in the entire justice of his policy, and a perfect confidence in the fairness and firmness with which he will carry it out. For, although there may be a few politicians and presses, North or South, who may not be satis fied with the speeches of Governor Walker, or the policy of the President in regard to Kansas, yet the great body of the people of the country are satisfied; and they will stand by him, and he will stand by them. in all the conflicts of the future, whatever they may

That such is the opinion, and such the feeling of the country, towards the man whom they have elect ed their President, we have lately shown by the coions extracts which we have, from time to time The execution of this work shows great care, research, and fidelity. The "Manual," no doubt, will find its way nade from our exchanges. And this is abundantly confirmed by all that we see and hear from all parts into many of our schools and seminaries. It is of a conof the country.

GOV. CONWAY.

The Helena (Arkansas) Shield notices the arriva t that place of Gov. Conway en route for Little Rock. His visit to the Virginia Springs has greatly improved his health, and prepared him to address himself still more diligently to official duty.

TENNESSEE.

We are yet unable, says the Nashville Union, to tic in reference to one who is universally acknowledged to omplete our table of the vote for governor. We lack the vote of Anderson, Carter, Grainger, and Hancock, in East Tennessee: Robertson and Van Buren, in Middle Tennessee; and Fayette, Obion, and Weakley, in West Tennessee. In the counties heard from the vote stands :

SENATOR DAVIS.

It will be seen by the following from the Holly prings (Miss.) Herald of the 12th instant that, ow ng to the delicate state of his health, Col. Davis has reluctantly abandoned his remaining appointments to address his fellow-citizens :

address his fellow-citizens:

"When here he was quite feeble, having had a chill the day before the delivery of his speech. Indeed, his health is in a very precarious condition. He is now spending a few days with our fellow-citizen, Col. Charles L. Thomas. His friends here unanimously urged him to desist from the canvass, and to think only of recruiting his health, as his life is too valuable to the South to be imperilled by continuing to fill his appointments. As soon, therefore, as he is sufficiently recruited he will return to his home, leaving his remaining appointmente unfilled. We hope those who were anxiously expecting to listen to his eloquent counsel, though regretting the disappointment, will approve his determination."

The Boston Traveller, after undergoing various metamorphoses, both internal and external, has returned to We cannot depart from a settled rule of this office the folio size, and to more conservative views. The in-ference is, that the experiment of aping the New York in favor of "Civis." His communication will appear as soon as the responsibility is placed in the right Tribune in tone, size, topography, &c., was not successquarter.

JUDGE CURTIS AND THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Not satisfied to trust to the merits of their cause the black-republican party seek to make capital out of collateral matters, conjectures, and fictions Judge Curtis chose to retire from the elevated position of an associate justice of the Supreme Court. In their eager pursuit for office, black republicans de not think it possible that one in so high a position would voluntarily retire from it, unless his situation victions, keep our attention constantly fixed upon had been recklessly rendered uncomfortable by his associates. Hence the journals of that party have assumed that Judge Curtis had been persecuted by his brethren, and driven from the bench, and this without a particle of proof to sustain the assumption and without an intimation of the justice of the charge from the alleged victim. The whole story is a vile fiction invented for political effect. If judges of courts persecuted each other for differences of opin ion, no court could long exist. These differences are of every-day occurrence in all courts. We saw it the other day in the New York court of appeals, and we have seen Judge Brown urging the re-election of Judge Denio, with whom he strongly differed upor the city police law, and a convention made his nomi nation unanimous when a considerable portion of it differed from him in the opinion expressed upon this ne subject.

Those who imagine that Judge Curtis was unkindly treated by his brother judges know little of the men who compose that dignified body, each of whom has on all occasions, manifested towards every member of the court the highest respect. Not a jarring word is ever heard in their consultation room, where the gentle dignity of the venerable chief justice, who was ever known to say or do an unkind thing, is imitated by every one of his brethren. Although the chief justice and Judge Curtis strongly differed in opinion in the Dred Scott case, the latter will tell those who make the inquiry that their relations to the last were those of kindness and affection. His own corres pondence will show this to be true of many other numbers of the Court. If difference of opinion leads o such consequences as insisted by the black-republican press, why is it that Judge McLean is not also affected by them, and compelled to resign? The fact that he has neither noticed nor felt this pretended persecution, but is content to continue on the bench with his brethren, disproves the whole accusation, in which there is not one word of truth. Judge Curtis left the bench because he believed his personal interests would be promoted by so doing, and he has not and will not pretend to the contrary. We give copy of his resignation, in which he sets this matter to rest under his own hand. The truth of his own statement cannot be questioned :

Bosrov, Sept. 1, 1857 Sin: I hereby resign to you the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which resignation is to take effect on the first day of October next. I have named that day, because I shall then have discharged myself of all judicial business pending before me, and no suitor will be inconvenienced by my retirement.

My private duties are inconsistent with a longer con My private duties are unusue in the public service.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
B. R. CURTIS

James Bechanan, Esq., President of the United States.

We subjoin the letter of the Attorney General acknowledging the receipt of this resignation:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SIR: I am directed by the President to inform you that
he received some days ago your letter of the first instant
resigning your office as associate justice of the Supreme
court, and caused it to be filed in this office. This morning he received a duplicate of the same letter, which he
has disposed of in the same way.

The President gives you his thanks for postponing the
time of your retirement to a period when no suitor will
se inconvenienced by it.

time of your retire e inconvenienced by it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant

Hon. B. R. CURTIS.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT. Cloth Fair at Stuttgardt.—A correspondent at Stuttgardt, under date of 21st August, writes that the Stuttgardt cloth fair opened on the 18th, and terminated on the 20th. Higher prices were obtained, and the results of the fal re reported to have been satisfactory. The fair was attended by 294 sellers, with 11,522 pieces

of cloth. Of these sellers 234, having 9,489 pieces o cloth, sold 6,449 pieces—viz: to purchasers of Wurdburg, 3,761; to purchasers from other States, 2,688 No mention was made of the amount of

the 60 remaining sellers with 2,033 pieces of cloth, but, supposing that they sold in the same proportion as the others, it would make 1,381, and these together would give a total of 7,830 pieces sold, or about two-thirds or the whole quantity. The purchasers were numerous from Switzerland, Ba

aria, Baden, and Frankfort, and several entire stocks were sold on the first day. Even before the fair large quantities were contracted for at the dwellings of the manufacturers, because purchasers foresaw that prices would advance in consequence of the increased value of the raw material. There were also several sellers who retir with their goods before the termination of the fair, the eagerness of the purchasers and course of operations hav-ing convinced them that prices would be much better

later in the season.

There is no doubt the increased price of wool is having very unfavorable influence on manufacturers, and the they will be compelled to demand higher rates generally order to sustain themselves.

In order to sustain themselves.

Another joint stock company has just been formed in Germany. Several capitalists of Stuttgardt have united in the purchase for the sum of 330,000 florins of the great manufactory of corsets without a seam of Messrs d'Ambiy & Co. Mr. d'Ambiy himself will remain the manager of the establishment, the produce of which finds a good market in America.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Swamp Lands, and Lands over which Shallow Lakes have Receded.—There is no principle better settled than that proprietors of contaminous lands bordering on perma-nent bodies of water owe their creation as riparian proprietors. Interspersed, however, over the public do-main are multitudes of shallow lakes or ponds, many of which in the early surveys were supposed to be permanent bodies of water, and meandered accordingly. But from the changes of climate, and other natural causes, many of these lakes are disappearing in whole or in part, and have become dry and arable land. This being fully established, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that no lands of this class fall under the swamp grant, nor does any right attach thereto under the riparian law, but in all cases of the kind the lines of the public surveys, under this decision, are extended over the former bodies of such lakes, and the lands are dis-posed of as other public domain. In all cases, however, posed of as other public domain. In all cases, however, where settlers, or other parties interested, are desirous of securing titles to such lands, application should be made to the surveyor-general for the surveys to be executed and the proper returns made thereof to the district and general land offices, whereupon the lands will be liable to pre-emption, and, after public proclamation and ordi-

Hon Caleb Cushing has accepted an invitation to diliver, the opening lecture before the Newburyport L liver the opening lecture